

HOLLAND'S DEALINGS WITH JAPAN.
REPORT TO THE KING OF HOLLAND.

Interesting Narrative of Events, Comprising the Treaty with the United States, the Russian Attempts at Negotiation, the Visit of the Dutch Minister of War-Sembing, &c., &c., &c.

The following is a translation of the report recently submitted by the Netherlands Colonial Minister to the King of Holland, narrating the events that have transpired in connection with the attempts by the United States, England, Russia and the Netherlands to break up the oil embargo of Japan. The report was published by Cabinet order.

On June 1st, having received your Majesty, for your information, those papers on Japan which have been sent of late, I have the honor to lay before you by a concise report on the same. The Japanese Government, in its attitude towards foreign nations, during the Dutch. Under these circumstances, I feel it my duty to inform your Majesty of the various attempts of the Netherlands Government to gain this privilege, and to fully remark upon the results of the same.

The letter of the late King William (William II.) to the Emperor of Japan in 1854 had formed the commencement of the Dutch policy in relation with that country. It was a declaration of friendship, and it was in consequence, and a warning given against the possibility of further occurrences in Japan. The Governor General, by a Cabinet order of April 17th, 1854, directed the Dutch Government to take the necessary steps to secure the opening of Japan to commerce and industry in Europe were not to be lost.

The policy of calmly advising and settling, coupled with the desire to bring about a peaceful settlement, was the basis of the Dutch policy. It was not until the year 1854 that the Dutch Government was forced to take a more active part in the negotiations.

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THE RATIONALS OF THIS TREATY BY THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS.

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OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Predominance of French Influence on the Continent.
Louis Napoleon's Ideas about a War Between England and the United States, &c., &c., &c.

Our Paris Correspondence.
PARIS, Nov. 1, 1855.
British Empire on China.—That the Anglo-French Alliance.

There have been some talk in well-informed circles, during the past week, of the British movements in Japan. Their real purpose has never been understood, either here or in America. Any one who understands the true position of affairs in the East, and reflects on the policy of the Palmerston Cabinet, must come to the conclusion that the late campaign on the Inland Sea had an object other than to more information than the situation of the government at Amoy, or even the situation of the ships at Amoy.

The Chinese empire is now in pretty much the same condition as Hindustan was during the last of the Mogul empire, when the East India Company began operations there. Hindustan is now completely conquered and organized by means of steam, railways, telegraphs, and mechanical power: the object of the former Government was to control the cotton region of the world—now, the British are aiming at controlling the tea and silk markets of the world.

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